

Point of View.
New England Statesman—Wasn't that a mortifying scene in the senate chamber? Statesman from the Breary West—Mortifying? It was dignified. It was dignified before we could tell which one was the best man.—Chicago Tribune.

Earliest Russian Millet.
Will you be short of hay? If so plant a plenty of this prodigiously prolific millet 3 to 8 rows or more per acre. Price 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.00, low freight. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Honest and Self-Made Men.
An honest man may be the noblest work of God, but the self-made man is rather inclined to doubt it.—Philadelphia Record.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured.
No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If you have a vicious disposition hide it if you cannot overcome it.
There is plenty of misery in the world; people will be punished without your assistance.—Athenian Globe.

I do not believe Pilo's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.
John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Take care, or you also may become motionless in life than a warning.
Athenian Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

A keen observation is one of the greatest assistants in the acquirement of ease and power.
Success.

Half an hour is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Envy always implies conscious inferiority wherever it resides.
Pity.

TO MOTHERS

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcade Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick



for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief; but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I used that, together with your Pills and Sanative Wash for four months before the child's birth—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I felt my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. — \$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Care and careful counsel is what the expectant and would-be mother needs, and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

\$3.00 W. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

UNION MADE

W. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR MEN.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

Sold by all Douglas Stores and the best shoe dealers everywhere. All W. Douglas shoes are stamped on bottom.

Notice increase of sales in table below:

1898	1,165,168 Pairs.
1899	1,589,133 Pairs.
1900	1,589,754 Pairs.
1901	1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE REASONS:

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other shoe maker in the world. W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed side by side with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes of other makers are found to be just as good. They will wear out two pairs of ordinary \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes.

Made of the best leather, including Patent Goat, Calf, Cow, Horse and National Kangaroo. Fast Color and Always Black Boots and Shoes. W. L. Douglas Shoe and Hat Store, 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Branches in all cities. Catalogue free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

1,213 BUS. ONIONS PER ACRE.

Salzer's New Method of onion culture makes it possible to grow 1,200 and more bus. per acre. There is no vegetable that pays better. The Salzer annually distributes twenty or thirty million lbs. of onion seed, selling same at 50c and up per lb.

For 16c, and the

Notice

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Will mail you their mammoth catalog, together with 10 kinds of flower and vegetable seeds. Market-gardeners like to postage.

KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!

THE ORIGINAL

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

PROTECTS BOTH RIDER AND SADDLE

HARDEST STORM

CATALOGUE FREE

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

IN SOLITARY STATE.

A Hawk Makes His Home in the Tower of the Post Office Building at Washington.

The massive tower over the new post office building has an inhabitant and this notwithstanding and despite official orders which have been issued and the calling in of the metropolitan police force, says the Washington Star.

Last summer when a workman ascended into the tower to make some minor repairs he was astonished to find the floor just beneath the open arches covered with bones—chicken bones and bird bones. An investigation was at once set on foot, and the tower watched both from without and within.

It was not long before a good sized and plump chicken hawk was seen to circle about the tower and then dart in through one of the open spaces and settle down to enjoy, right in the heart of the city, the result of a morning's forage, and more bones were added to the litter in the tower.

In solving the question who the inhabitant of the tower was, the postal authorities only got themselves from one dilemma into another. The evil bird must be gotten rid of, but how? It was at this point that orders began to issue from one department to another. City Postmaster Merrill referred the matter to the authorities on the upper floors, and from the fourth assistant postmaster general up the line went the subject of the hawk in the tower. Each official, after most careful consideration, came to the same conclusion—that he had no jurisdiction—and the next higher was then presented with the problem, until the postmaster general faced the matter.

"Let a gun be procured," he directed, "a watchman placed in the tower and the hawk shot."

It was stated to the postmaster general after this order had been transmitted to the watchman, that that functionary objected that if he should shoot a gun off in the tower he would lay himself liable to arrest by the city authorities. It was at this point that the police department was applied to. The case of the hawk was laid before the chief, and after due consideration he issued a permit that the hawk might be shot without offense to the law.

The hawk was not shot, and the last time the tower was visited indications of his late presence were not lacking. Occasionally the hawk may be seen circling around the tower in a most self-possessed manner, as if he were surveying his own domains.

MISTAKES ARE FEW.

Result of Careful Work in the Redemption Division of the United States Treasury.

There is no more interesting and important work in the treasury department than that performed in the redemption agency division. This is where the circulation notes of the national banks are received for redemption and retirement and for current redemption. Thomas Rogers is the chief of this division, and visitors who pass through the corridors of the first floor of the treasury on the west side look in through iron screened doors upon a large number of employees busily engaged in counting and assorting thousands and even millions of dollars in notes. During the last fiscal year the division under Mr. Rogers handled \$147,000,000 of national bank notes, says the Washington Star.

"Do we ever make mistakes," queried Mr. Rogers in reply to the query directed to him whether errors did not occur in the enormous work in his division. "Why, yes, mistakes are made, but during the last 12 years we have not had to collect a dollar from a single employee on account of 'overs' or 'shorts.' There was a time many years ago when one employee got away with \$1,200 before a suspicion was directed to him and we brought the evidence down to him. He paid up and was dismissed. There have, of course, been other shortages that were made good, but in the last 12 years there has been no case of this kind. This fiscal year we will probably handle \$165,000,000, but so far no serious mistakes have occurred. Sometimes there will be mistakes in the frequent counting and handling, but in the long run these mistakes will balance and it will not be necessary to take money from the salaries of any of those engaged. We have a splendid force of employees, careful and honest, but some mistakes cannot be avoided. They are quickly detected, however, and in the afternoon, when a balance is made up, they are found and corrected."

And the Revolution Continued.

Colon was surrounded by the Panama revolutionists and the siege was on. The rebels couldn't get in and the government forces couldn't get out. The situation, after some days, became a desperate one. The commander of the government troops finally came out under a flag of truce and was met half way by the leader of the revolutionists.

"Senor," said the general of the government army, politely, after they had exchanged cigarettes, "you cannot get in and we cannot get out. We will compromise with you; each of us shall occupy half of the city."

"Ah," returned the rebel leader, lightly, blowing a cloud of smoke in to the air, "then we would each have a semi-Colon."

The fighting was then fiercely renewed.—N. Y. Times.

June 17, 1900.

"Yes," said the eminent merchant, as he swallowed a tabloid breakfast; "our ancestors were an improvident set."

"They certainly were," asserted the other, gulping down a pill containing two fried eggs and a cup of coffee. "Why, Buggins' Customs of the Ancients" says that during the period 1902-25 a busy merchant frequently spent ten minutes in eating one meal."

—Baltimore News.

The Best Part.

Staidhome—What did you enjoy most during your tour abroad?

Beenaway—My inability to understand what the barbers were saying to me.—Judge.

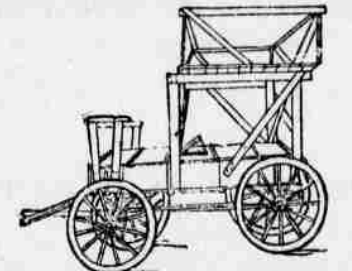


IDEAL SPRAY WAGON.

It Has Been in Successful Operation for Several Years in a Large Apple Orchard.

Insects and fungus diseases have become so numerous their destruction or prevention is absolutely necessary if a high grade fruit of any kind is to be produced. This can be done largely by spraying, and this practice is now generally regarded as essential by the more successful fruit growers. There are many kinds of spraying machinery on the market, from large power machines down to small hand or force pumps. For the small power, the knapsack spraying machine is most satisfactory; the commercial grower needs a large wagon and other material for doing the work on an extensive scale. The numerous illustrated spraying machine catalogues can suit the wants of anyone as to machinery and equipments.

The spray wagon portrayed herewith is in use in one of the largest apple orchards of the country. The tank is of 1½-inch pine, grooved and



ORCHARD SPRAYING OUTFIT.

put together with white lead to be water-tight. It is 12 feet by 19 by 39 inches and holds 300 gallons, being held together by six hard-wood bands, 2½ inches on top and under, bottom, which are bolted together by long bolts running up the outside of any tank. The manhole in top is large enough to admit a boy to clean the tank thoroughly. The so-called driver's seat is used as a support for the pump, the driver standing just in rear and doing all the pumping as well as driving the team.

The platform is 6½ feet, supported by four standards 8 feet by 10 inches, of 1½-inch hard pine. The cut shows how the platform is made. A broad-tired wagon should be used, as plowed orchard fields can be traversed more easily. Two leads of one-half-inch rubber hose, each 25 feet long and supported on bamboo fishing poles, are used. By using a Y on each lead, two nozzles on each pipe will hasten the work. An agitator may be kept at work in the tank by means of sprocket wheels and a chain attached to the spokes of the rear wheel. The forward end of the tank should set a little lower than the rear, that the pump may pump it more nearly dry.—Farm and Home.

COMBATING WEEDS.

Rank Growth of Useless Plants Has Demonstrated the Value of Thorough Tillage.

There is no royal road to weedless farming. Following are some of the means of keeping weeds in check:

1. Practice rotation; keep ahead of the weeds. Certain weeds follow certain crops; when these weeds become serious, change the crop.
2. Change the method of tillage. If a weed persists, try deeper or shallower plowing, or a different kind of harrow or cultivator, or till at different times and seasons.
3. Harrow the land frequently when it is in fallow, or is waiting for a crop. Harrow it, if possible, after seeding, and before the plants are high enough to be broken by the implement. Potatoes, corn and other things can be harrowed after they are several inches high; and sometimes the land may be harrowed before the plants are up.
4. Practice frequent tillage with light surface working tools throughout the season. This is hard on weeds, and does the crop good.
5. Pull or hoe out stray weeds that escape the wheel tools.
6. Clean the land as soon as the crop is harvested, and if the land lies open in the fall, till it occasionally. Many persons keep their premises scrupulously clean in the early season, but let them run wild late in the fall, and thus the land seeded for the following year.
7. Use clean seed, particularly of crops that are sown broadcast, and which, therefore, do not admit of tillage.
8. Do not let the weeds go to seed on the manure piles, in the fence corners, and along the highway.
9. Avoid coarse and raw stable manure, particularly if it is suspected of harboring bad company. Commercial fertilizers may be used for a time on foul land.
10. Sheep and pigs sometimes can be employed to clean the weeds from foul and fallow land. Land infested with Jerusalem artichokes is readily cleaned if hogs are turned in.
11. Induce your neighbor to keep his land as clean as you keep yours. Rank pigweeds and their ilk are a compliment to a man's soil. Land that will not grow weeds will not grow crops, for crops are only those particular kinds of weeds a man wants to raise. Weeds have taught us the lesson of good tillage. There is no indication that they intend to renit their efforts in our behalf.—L. H. Bailey, in Principles of Vegetable Gardening.

Cause of Streaky Butter.

The one great cause of streaky butter is insufficient working, which causes irregular distribution of the salt, says Hoard's Dairyman. Unless the salt is added uniformly there is liable to be irregular distribution, and as the salt has a deepening effect on the color any parts of the butter insufficiently salted appear as light streaks. Distribute the salt over the unworked butter thoroughly, and there will be no streaks. A second working after the butter has been allowed to stand a short time is sometimes done to prevent streakiness.

Salt as a Tree Fertilizer.

Some fruit growers have used common salt as a fertilizer around apple trees. If carelessly applied, salt may be very injurious to trees. In one orchard about 40 trees were more or less injured—in the majority of cases only a portion of the tree, while the remainder appeared normal. Often the trouble showed itself on a single large branch. The leaves were dead and brown around the margin, and fell early in the summer. Each tree had received about one bushel of salt, which in some cases was thrown into a pile and allowed to stand several days before it was spread. Thus it is easy to understand why the injury was so unevenly distributed.

THE FRUIT BUSINESS.

It Requires More Headwork and Experience Than Most Branches of Agriculture.

The claim that fruit growing successfully requires experts is absolutely true. Almost anyone can raise pigs, poultry and general crops, and can make a moderate living. But few can produce fine fruits. A great many start in with the idea that they can, and then after failing as a result of their ignorance they condemn the whole business. It is not unnatural that they should influence others to believe that there is no money in raising fruits.

Fruit growing requires more headwork than most branches of agriculture. The farmer must understand how to raise fancy fruits and how to sell them. If he cannot do either he must fail. It is no novice's work to raise fine fruits. There must be skill and experience, a knowledge of varieties and species, and a spirit of enthusiasm which makes one strive for the highest. Brains and labor combined never counted for more than today on the fruit farm. The man who possesses the ability and push to raise fine fruits is in a fair way to make something more than a good living.

It is a good thing probably that the incompetents are dropped out of the fruit growing business. Their failure is an assurance to the reliable and intelligent growers that they will make more profit. These ignorant novices give the whole fruit business a bad name. It is not that they frighten others from the business by their complaints, but that they lower the standard of market fruits with poor, half-matured products. They actually demoralize some markets, which must inevitably affect the goods of those who have been careful in their work. The sooner we get rid of the croakers in the fruit business, the better it will be for the whole trade, and we can afford to lose them.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

MONSTER TOMATO VINE.

It Is Twenty Feet in Height, Eight at the Base, and One of the Wonders of California.

Lieut. W. H. Hong, of chemical engine No. 1, Los Angeles fire department, is the proud possessor of an immense tomato vine, represented in the accompanying picture. Nine months ago the slender, single stem sprouted from the soil that was hauled in the front yard of his residence lot at 145 South Belmont avenue. It was later on transplanted to the back yard. It has made a phenomenal growth of over 20 feet in



IMMENSE TOMATO VINE.

height and eight feet at the base, with continual trimming to keep it practically in a cone shape.

Since the vine commenced bearing ripe tomatoes last June it has produced large quantities of as fine tomatoes as there have been in the market, all the while blossoming and producing tomatoes of all stages of maturity. This tomato vine is one of the wonders of southern California to the many eastern tourists who visit it.—Los Angeles Herald.

TIMELY GARDEN NOTES.

Try growing watercress in the brook or creek near you. Cress is a fine relish with meats.

Put in a row of sage when planting the garden. Remember what an excellent flavor a few sage leaves will give your sausage meat next winter.

Devote a little space to early parsley; the leaves make a neat dish look exceedingly attractive. There is nearly always a good sale for clean, pretty parsley.

The efforts of the California fruit growers to secure a six-day fruit train service from Sacramento to Chicago, and a nine-day one to New York has resulted successfully.

Vermont has a good law relating to the sale of garden seeds. "Every package of seed offered for sale in the state shall have the year, in which they were grown plainly printed thereon."

The cowpea is growing in favor each season, and has gradually climbed in favor from a small hyacinth to a matter of acres. Cowpeas are a fine forage crop, both the whippoorwill and black pea being pronounced successes.

Fruit is a valuable article of diet when ripe, sound and fresh. Taken on an empty stomach in the early morning it is refreshing and serves as a stimulus to digestion. What better family physician should one wish than a well-stocked, full-bearing orchard?—Cotton Planters' Journal.

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Liberties with Labels.

The authorities have refused to copyright a Scotch whisky label that bears in large staring letters "King Edward VII." They claim that the names of living people are their own property, and that other people have no right to demand a proprietary interest in them. They also suggest that it would be well for whisky men to get King Edward's consent before taking any such liberty as the one proposed. But who expects that the king will consent to the use of his name? He would be foolish if he did.

Just picture a line of thirty men ranged along a bar.

"Fill your glasses, gentlemen," says the man who buys, and they solemnly pass the bottle of "King Edward VII." along the line. "A toast, gentlemen. Up with your glasses. Are you ready? Then down with the king."

And they solemnly down him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SOME WONDERFUL CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Territorial Government Reports Show Results Beyond Belief.

Regina, Assiniboia, Canada, January 10th.—At the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the Territories, reports are now being received from grain threshers throughout the Territories, for statistical purposes. The reports are somewhat delayed this year, owing to the extensive crop and the delay in getting it threshed. The Department of Agriculture is leading the way in a new departure, with regard to the collection of crop statistics. In the older provinces, crop estimates are based entirely on the opinion of persons interested in the grain business who ought to be, and no doubt are, well posted upon the probable yields. Still the reports are simply a matter of opinion, in which a mistake may easily be made. The Territorial Department, however, has adopted the system of returns of crops actually threshed, upon which to base their reports. The accuracy of the reports cannot, therefore, be gainsaid, for they represent a compilation of actual threshing results. In this connection, it might be mentioned that the Department is organizing a system of growing crop returns, which will be in operation next summer. The information thus obtained, with estimated acreage, will be available for business men, bankers, and other parties, and other interests which have to discount the future in making provision for the conduct of their business.

The crop reports already to hand show some remarkable cases of abnormal development. In the Regina district, many returns are given of crops of wheat running from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre.

J. A. Snell, of Yorkton, threshed 28,000 bushels of oats from 450 acres, an average of 63 bushels per acre for a large acreage.

W. R. Motherwell, of Abernethy, threshed 2,650 bushels of wheat from a 50 acre field, an average of 53 bushels per acre.

In the Edmonton district, T. T. Hutchings threshed 728 bushels of wheat from a ten-acre plot, an average of nearly 73 bushels per acre.

S. Norman threshed 6,950 bushels of oats from 60 acres of land, an average of 116 bushels per acre.

The publication of the actual yields of grain threshed will likely open the eyes of the people to the great capabilities of the western Canadian prairies.

An Investment.

Myer—You say the count is looking for something in the way of American securities?

Guy—Yes. He hopes to secure about \$2,000,000 in matrimonial bonds.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 11.

CATTLE—Native Steers, 4 to 5 1/2; 5 to 6 1/2; 6 to 7 1/2; 7 to 8 1/2; 8 to 9 1/2; 9 to 10 1/2; 10 to 11 1/2; 11 to 12 1/2; 12 to 13 1/2; 13 to 14 1/2; 14 to 15 1/2; 15 to 16 1/2; 16 to 17 1/2; 17 to 18 1/2; 18 to 19 1/2; 19 to 20 1/2; 20 to 21 1/2; 21 to 22 1/2; 22 to 23 1/2; 23 to 24 1/2; 24 to 25 1/2; 25 to 26 1/2; 26 to 27 1/2; 27 to 28 1/2; 28 to 29 1/2; 29 to 30 1/2; 30 to 31 1/2; 31 to 32 1/2; 32 to 33 1/2; 33 to 34 1/2; 34 to 35 1/2; 35 to 36 1/2; 36 to 37 1/2; 37 to 38 1/2; 38 to 39 1/2; 39 to 40 1/2; 40 to 41 1/2; 41 to 42 1/2; 42 to 43 1/2; 43 to 44 1/2; 44 to 45 1/2; 45 to 46 1/2; 46 to 47 1/2; 47 to 48 1/2; 48 to 49 1/2; 49 to 50 1/2; 50 to 51 1/2; 51 to 52 1/2; 52 to 53 1/2; 53 to 54 1/2; 54 to 55 1/2; 55 to 56 1/2; 56 to 57 1/2; 57 to 58 1/2; 58 to 59 1/2; 59 to 60 1/2; 60 to 61 1/2; 61 to 62 1/2; 62 to 63 1/2; 63 to 64 1/2; 64 to 65 1/2; 65 to 66 1/2; 66 to 67 1/2; 67 to 68 1/2; 68 to 69 1/2; 69 to 70 1/2; 70 to 71 1/2; 71 to 72 1/2; 72 to 73 1/2; 73 to 74 1/2; 74 to 75 1/2; 75 to 76 1/2; 76 to 77 1/2; 77 to 78 1/2; 78 to 79 1/2; 79 to 80 1/2; 80 to 81 1/2; 81 to 82 1/2; 82 to 83 1/2; 83 to 84 1/2; 84 to 85 1/2; 85 to 86 1/2; 86 to 87 1/2; 87 to 88 1/2; 88 to 89 1/2; 89 to 90 1/2; 90 to 91 1/2; 91 to 92 1/2; 92 to 93 1/2; 93 to 94 1/2; 94 to 95 1/2; 95 to 96 1/2; 96 to 97 1/2; 97 to 98 1/2; 98 to 99 1/2; 99 to 100 1/2; 100 to 101 1/2; 101 to 102 1/2; 102 to 103 1/2; 103 to 104 1/2; 104 to 105 1/2; 105 to 106 1/2; 106 to 107 1/2; 107 to 108 1/2; 108 to 109 1/2; 109 to 110 1/2; 110 to 111 1/2; 111 to 112 1/2; 112 to 113 1/2; 113 to 114 1/2; 114 to 115 1/2; 115 to 116 1/2; 116 to 117 1/2; 117 to 118 1/2; 118 to 119 1/2; 119 to 120 1/2; 120 to 121 1/2; 121 to 122 1/2; 122 to 123 1/2; 123 to 124 1/2; 124 to 125 1/2; 125 to 126 1/2; 126 to 127 1/2; 127 to 128 1/2; 128 to 129 1/2; 129 to 130 1/2; 130 to 131 1/2; 131 to 132 1/2; 132 to 133 1/2; 133 to 134 1/2; 134 to 135 1/2; 135 to 136 1/2; 136 to 137 1/2; 137 to 138 1/2; 138 to 139 1/2; 139 to 140 1/2; 140 to 141 1/2; 141 to 142 1/2; 142 to 143 1/2; 143 to 144 1/2; 144 to 145 1/2; 145 to 146 1/2; 146 to 147 1/2; 147 to 148 1/2; 148 to 149 1/2; 149 to 150 1/2; 150 to 151 1/2; 151 to 152 1/2; 152 to 153 1/2; 153 to 154 1/2; 154 to 155 1/2; 155 to 156 1/2; 156 to 157 1/2; 157 to 158 1/2; 158 to 159 1/2; 159 to 160 1/2; 160 to 161 1/2; 161 to 162 1/2; 162 to 163 1/2; 163 to 164 1/2; 164 to 165 1/2; 165 to 166 1/2; 166 to 167 1/2; 167 to 168 1/2; 168 to 169 1/2; 169 to 170 1/2; 170 to 171 1/2; 171 to 172 1/2; 172 to 173 1/2; 173 to 174 1/2; 174 to 175 1/2; 175 to 176 1/2; 176 to 177 1/2; 177 to 178 1/2; 178 to 179 1/2; 179 to 180 1/2; 180 to 181 1/2; 181 to 182 1/2; 182 to 183 1/2; 183 to 184 1/2; 184 to 185 1/2; 185 to 186 1/2; 186 to 187 1/2; 187 to 188 1/2; 188 to 189 1/2; 189 to 190 1/2; 190 to 191 1/2; 191 to 192 1/2; 192 to 193 1/2; 193 to 194 1/2; 194 to 195 1/2; 195 to 196 1/2; 196 to 197 1/2; 197 to 198 1/2; 198 to 199 1/2; 199 to 200 1/2; 200 to 201 1/2; 201 to 202 1/2; 202 to 203 1/2; 203 to 204 1/2; 204 to 205 1/2; 205 to 206 1/2; 206 to 207 1/2; 207 to 208 1/2; 208 to 209 1/2; 209 to 210 1/2; 210 to 211 1/2; 211 to 212 1/2; 212 to 213 1/2; 213 to 214 1/2; 214 to 215 1/2; 215 to 216 1/2; 216 to 217 1/2; 217 to 218 1/2; 218 to 219 1/2; 219 to 220 1/2; 220 to 221 1/2; 221 to 222 1/2; 222 to 223 1/2; 223 to 224 1/2; 224 to 225 1/2; 225 to 226 1/2; 226 to 227 1/2; 227 to 228 1/2; 228 to 229 1/2; 229 to 230 1/2; 230 to 231 1/2; 231 to 232 1/2; 232 to 233 1/2; 233 to 234 1/2; 234 to 235 1/2; 235 to 236 1/2; 236 to 237 1/2; 237 to 238 1/2; 238 to 239 1/2; 239 to 240 1/2; 240 to 241 1/2; 241 to 242 1/2; 242 to 243 1/2; 243 to 244 1/2; 244 to 245 1/2; 245 to 246 1/2; 246 to 247 1/2; 247 to 248 1/2; 248 to 249 1/2; 249 to 250 1/2; 250 to 251 1/2; 251 to 252 1/2; 252 to 253 1/2; 253 to 254 1/2; 254 to 255 1/2; 255 to 256 1/2; 256 to 257 1/2; 257 to 258 1/2; 258 to 259 1/2; 259 to 260 1/2; 260 to 261 1/2; 261 to 262 1/2; 262 to 263 1/2; 263 to 264 1/2; 264 to 265 1/2; 265 to 266 1/2; 266 to 267 1/2; 267 to 268 1/2; 268 to 269 1/2; 269 to 270 1/2; 270 to 271 1/2; 271 to 272 1/2; 272 to 273 1/2; 273 to 274 1/2; 274 to 275 1/2; 275 to 276 1/2; 276 to 277 1/2; 277 to 278 1/2; 278 to 279 1/2; 279 to 280 1/2; 280 to 281 1/2; 281 to 282 1/2; 282 to 283 1/2; 283 to 284 1/2; 284 to 285 1/2; 285 to 286 1/2; 286 to 287 1/2; 287 to 288 1/2; 288 to 289 1/2; 289 to 290 1/2; 290 to 291 1/2; 291 to 292 1/2; 292 to 293 1/2; 293 to 294 1/2; 294 to 295 1/2; 295 to 296 1/2; 296 to 297 1/2; 297 to 298 1/2; 298 to 299 1/2; 299 to 300 1/2; 300 to 301 1/2; 301 to 302 1/2; 302